

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Gathered Here, There and Everywhere.

Mrs. S. C. Manson has been quite ill the past week, being confined to her bed.

The S. P. pay-car visited Niles shortly after noon Thursday and left about \$800 among the company's employees.

G. W. Willis of Centreville has been awarded the contract for painting the Ford block and THE HERALD building at Niles.

A number of the girl friends of Gussie Champion spent a very enjoyable evening with her last Friday, it being her 16th birthday.

General Wheeler and daughter were passengers on the evening train to the city Friday, having been on a visit to Mrs. Phoebe Hearst's place at Verona.

The camping season is coming to a close, and a majority of those who have been in the canyon this year have returned home. A few linger for the late season.

One section of the dryer passed through town this week from the old grounds to the new. It was brought across the creek on a trestle. The other piece will come next week.

Wm. Catterlin of Elmhurst has been renovating the Union High School building this week. The walls have all been patched and whitened, giving the rooms a much brighter appearance.

W. H. Champion and son Joe left Wednesday afternoon for a deer hunt, expecting to be gone until Monday evening. Their friends anticipate a division of spoils on their return.

James Palmer pleaded guilty to disturbing the peace before Justice

Sandholt on a charge made by Jerry Lynch. The charge was the result of Palmer using profane language toward Lynch.

Supervisor Wells was in town Wednesday looking over the bridge and decided to have a foot-bridge added when it is replanked next month. This will make it safer for the school children.

Mrs. M. E. Griffin will give lessons in China painting at her studio in Irvington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Orders for painting and firing given special attention. Visitors always welcome.

Train No. 275 lost its caboose Friday night between Warm Springs and Milpitas, running into the last-named station without it. The delay laid out the evening passenger, as well as two overland trains.

George Fisher has returned from a two weeks' hunting trip in Humboldt county, with his brother-in-law, D. F. McGraw, and Dr. Millar of San Francisco. They went to Eureka by boat and then 35 miles into the timber. Three deer were secured and the return trip made via Ukiah and the railroad.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria, or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at all druggists.

Some Fruit Notes.

Peaches are coming into market and bring \$20 for Crawfords, \$22.50 for late varieties and \$30 for clings.

Silver prunes are being bought up at \$22.50 to \$25 per ton, but no figures are made on French prunes. The crop will not be heavy in this vicinity.

Apricots are about all gone from this section. Blenheims have yielded better than other varieties this season, but the yield has been less than half of an average crop.

H. E. Mosher shipped 50 tons of apricots from 850 trees, realizing \$2500. This is pretty good for a poor year, without any irrigation.

C. H. Jones secured 28 tons of 'cots from 300 trees by aid of irrigation, realizing \$1400.

The Haywards cannery employs about 375 women and girls and 75 men and boys, making a weekly payroll of about \$15,000. A day's work of 1500 cases of apricots represents 90,000 pounds of fruit and 36,000 24-lb. cans.

The Non-Treaters.

The Non-Treaters will decide tonight whether or not the six months' clause of their pledge shall be stricken out. At the last meeting by-laws were adopted and will later be printed. A letter from Mrs. Lucy Shinn, on behalf of herself and the members of the Ladies' Guild, containing some excellent advice and kind words of encouragement, was read and thoroughly appreciated. The secretary was instructed to return the thanks of the club.

Some animated discussion was had concerning a change in the wording of the pledge, which resulted in an addition to that document to the effect that members may treat and be treated at other places than where liquors and cigars were retailed.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing that it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on any druggist and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

DEATH'S SAD SUMMONS

Continued from page 1.

taken to Romeo, Mich., Monday evening, by Mr. McIver and son Steve, to be interred beside those of her father.

Ashley Cameron, one of the oldest and best known citizens in this township, died the same day along toward evening. He had been a sufferer for years from a chronic kidney trouble, but to all appearances was quite a hale old gentleman and his death came as a great surprise to his many friends.

He settled on the ranch where he died in 1859 and in 1862 he and his brother drove a stage from Oakland to San Jose. He was a native of Lacole, Kanaca, a little past 80 years of age. He was the father of Mrs. Helen Turnor, Mrs. Ferdinand Salz, Mrs. Lachlan, Mrs. McLean, and Mrs. Chas. A. Neale of Sacramento, and the late Carlisle Cameron who was killed in the Melrose fuse works explosion about a year ago.

Mr. Cameron was visiting friends in Oakland last week and died while there. The funeral was from his home near Centreville, the Rev. Mr. Axtell of Newark officiating. Music was furnished by a quartette consisting of Messrs. H. W. Lynch, Carroll Emerson, J. C. Shinn and Allyn Boarst. The pall bearers were T. E. Osgood, A. B. Montrose, Irvington, Edward Niehaus, H. Dusterberry, E. F. Burdick, Centreville, and Ezra Decoto, Decoto. The interment was at the Odd Fellows cemetery, Irvington.

Fisher Left Out.

There seems to be a discrimination in the revocation of the order prohibiting the sale of liquor at the railroad eating-houses, in favor of the big concerns. Mr. Fisher at Niles has received no notification,

although the other places along the road are again selling liquor. Rooney's restaurant at the Mole is being allowed to run until Sept. 1 under the former order.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all dealers, everywhere.

A GREAT SUCCESS

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The Polytechnic Business College

(Y. M. C. A. Building, 12th and Clay Sts.)

Established less than a year ago. Has enrolled nearly three hundred students.

No other commercial school on the Pacific Coast ever made such a record.

Less than one year ago the Polytechnic Business College opened its doors to the public by offering one month's tuition free. Many doubted the wisdom of such a liberal offer, thinking that students would enroll for one month and then drop out. But the logical and systematic arrangement of the course of study, improved methods and splendid equipment of the school took such a hold upon the young men and women who enrolled that they continued for a full course, many of whom have graduated and are now holding good positions as bookkeepers and stenographers in Oakland, San Francisco and elsewhere.

The school has steadily grown from month to month and to-day the college register shows an enrollment of nearly three hundred students. It is without question one of the most successful schools of its kind ever established on the coast. The plan of giving one month free is still in operation. This is very much appreciated by the students, as it gives them an opportunity to see for themselves exactly what the school is without cost. Never before was such an opportunity given to young people interested in securing a business education. The management of the school is preparing for a large attendance at the July opening. Several hundred free-scholarships have been presented to the young people of this vicinity and many will no doubt take advantage of the liberal terms offered.

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NILES LODGE, No. 382, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening in Ford's Hall. Visitors always welcome.

COURT NILES No. 110, F. of A., meets in Ford's Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

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NEW DEWEY STORY.

The Famous Admiral Nearly Started Another War with Mexico.

"In May, 1875, Admiral Dewey was commander of the old Narragansett," said Lieutenant Winslow, "and he was detailed to surveying the Gulf of California and the shores of the coast of the peninsula. It was not long after the Virginius affair at Santiago, and the feeling toward the Mexicans and Cubans was none too cordial. The Narragansett reached La Paz, near the southern end of the peninsula, and we no sooner got ashore than we heard that an American mining engineer and some Englishmen who owned the mine were prisoners in their mining shanties, forty miles back of La Paz, in the mountains. The American had resented an insult, a quarrel followed, and the American killed two Mexicans. The friends of the latter swore they'd kill the Yankee and the Englishmen, too, and the latter were soon obliged to barricade themselves. This siege had been on for several days when we dropped anchor.

"As soon as Commander Dewey heard of it he was very much interested. The next day he sent a messenger to the Mexican colonel in La Paz, who had a garrison of 600 soldiers there, asking him what he was going to do to give the American a trial before he was shot.

"Oh, he got into the trouble—let him get out," said the Mexican.

"Commander Dewey didn't like this reply, and the more he thought about it the angrier he got. The next forenoon he sent a note to the Mexican colonel telling him that an American citizen's life was in danger, and that the man was entitled to a fair trial. He told the colonel that he would allow him just twenty-four hours to rescue the American and protect the Englishmen. If at the end of that time relief was not on its way to the little mining party he would bombard La Paz and burn it.

"When we heard what Dewey had done we were all frightened.

"Does he mean it?" we asked one another.

"As for myself, I was soon satisfied that he meant every word of it. I was in command of the guns. We had only two old howitzers on the Narragansett, the larger guns having been left temporarily at the Mare Island navy yard. "Get those howitzers ready for tomorrow morning and inspect all the small arms and ammunition," said Dewey to me. Then he called the men to quarters and estimated that of the crew of about 120 we could land ninety able, armed men as a storming force. We drilled the men all that afternoon and at night. That night, on Commander Dewey's order, we steamed to a point commanding the principal streets of La Paz and trained the howitzers on the town. By next morning we were all ready to begin a second war against Mexico.

"At daybreak a Mexican corporal came on board with a message from his colonel saying that the Narragansett commander's request would be complied with. Early that morning we watched 300 armed Mexican soldiers start for the mining camp, and we kept the old howitzers trained on La Paz till the soldiers returned with the American engineer. When Dewey reported to Washington on the matter he minimized the importance of it, and it was passed over as a mere incident. Lieutenants Harris and Wright were on the Narragansett then, and Harris, at least, was with the fleet at Manila. It is somewhat singular that at that time, when we were expecting a declaration of war against Spain on account of the Virginius affair, Commander Dewey had his plans all made to sail the Narragansett to Manila."—New York Tribune.

Calve as a Gardener.

Mlle. Emma Calve is probably the only great prima donna who combines farming with her brilliant operatic achievements. She has a large farm at Cevennes, and rusticates there each summer.

Last summer the famous singer went into her kitchen garden and cared for her own vegetables. No one was allowed to touch them, and the results were far better than when her gardener cared for the things. Mlle. Calve wore a short skirt of the blue jeans, sabots and a linen shirt waist. She spaded and hoed and watered her vegetables day after day, and proudly sent gifts of the finest fruits of her labors to friends in Paris.

The prima donna was very ill and nervous when she went to Cevennes, but this free, open-air life and the vigorous exercise soon restored her to the most robust health, and when friends ask her the secret of her cure she answers: "Spades and potatoes."

Mlle. Calve's chickens also come in for some of her attention, but the garden is her chief delight.—Philadelphia Post.

Smoking and Influenza.

Tobacco smokers have been more exempt from influenza during the recent epidemics than those persons who do not smoke.

People too good to express a dislike for certain persons give their feelings away by referring to them as "he" or "she."

Quality

It is the high quality of Royal Baking Powder that has established its great and world-wide reputation.

Every housewife knows she can rely upon it; that it makes the bread and biscuit more delicious and wholesome—always the finest that can be baked.

It is economy and every way better to use the Royal, whose work is always certain, never experimental.

There are many imitation baking powders, made from alum. They may cost less per pound, but their use is at the cost of health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

The Conspiracy Failed.

Once upon a time there lived in Leavenworth the late Len T. Smith, whom all old timers remember, and General Powell Clayton. Smith was in New York one day when he was approached by a chap who said he had on the string a rich friend from Cuba, who was anxious to start a big faro game and wanted him to deal for him. He proposed to Smith that he would take up the offer—Smith should take the game and he would co-operate with Smith, so that together they could rob the Cuban of \$50,000.

Smith sent up stairs for Clayton and told him what the gambler had proposed. All three started out to see the Cuban, and they found him surrounded by everything refreshing that money could buy. Smith and Clayton ate and drank and drove and went to the theater and had all sorts of fun at the Cuban's expense for three of four days, all the time having under consideration the proposed conspiracy.

Finally, when they were through with their business in New York, they thanked the gamblers for their hospitality and suggested that they look for suckers elsewhere than from among frontiersmen from Kansas. It was estimated that the gamblers spent at least \$1,000 entertaining their intended victims.—Kansas City Journal.

Wanted to Frame It.

"There!" said the young wife proudly, as she deposited the hot plate carefully on the table. "That's the first mince pie I ever made without any help, all by myself."

"So it is!" exclaimed her husband, enthusiastically, looking it over critically meanwhile. "And as it is the very first, my dear, don't you think that, instead of cutting it, it would be nice to keep it for a souvenir? How would it do to have it framed?"—London Tit-Bits.

Easily Fixed.

"Remember, boys," said the teacher, "that in the bright lexicon of youth there's no such word as fail."

After a few moments a boy raised his hand.

"Well, what is it, my lad?" asked the master.

"I was merely going to suggest," replied the youngster, "that if such is the case it would be advisable to write to the publishers of that lexicon and call their attention to the omission."

Then She Called Him Pet Names.

"I'm afraid we must be divorced, my dear," said Mr. Newlywed to his young wife. "The doctor says I have rheumatic tendencies and must give up all sweet things."—Harper's Bazar.

A Strange Clock.

A strange clock was made during the last century for a French nobleman. The dial was horizontal, and the figures, being hollow, were filled with different sweets or spices. Thus, running his finger along the hand, by tasting, the owner could tell the hour without a light.

Copying ink may be made by dissolving lump sugar in the common ink, used in the portion of one dram of the former to one ounce of the latter.

A Marriage Fee.

A clergyman of Georgia was once standing in the courthouse when a Hoosier came in to see the ordinary in order to procure a marriage license. The countryman asked for "a pair of licenses," and on making the purchase necessary to being united in the holy bonds of matrimony inquired of the ordinary, "Who can I git to marry me?"

The ordinary replied that he could perform the ceremony, or the parson, standing near, would probably accommodate him. The countryman turned to the parson and asked if he would marry him. The parson readily consented and asked the would be bridegroom, "Where's your gal?"

He replied, "Out yonder—in the street."

The parson said, "Fetch her in." Then she was "fotch" in and the "knot tied." The bridegroom asked the parson the amount of indebtedness incurred and was told that no charge was made, but that he always left the matter for the bridegroom to decide.

The latter replied: "I've got no money. I've got a load of punkins out yonder. I'll give you a punkin."—Homiletic Review.

Pat's Reasoning.

Some years ago an Irishman named Pat Noonan had a vegetable stand in one of the city markets. Pat was a chronic kicker. One day he was complaining to the superintendent of the market that the rent of his stall was altogether too high, and after giving various reasons why it should be materially reduced, he wound up by solemnly declaring that he was losing at least \$1,000 a year.

"Well, Pat, if that's the case," said the superintendent dryly, "I'd advise you to sell out and quit the business at once. You certainly can't afford to keep on if you are running behind \$1,000 a year."

"Sure, an I know it," said Pat philosophically. "The business is ruinin me intirely, but I might ez well stick to it now that I'm at it. I've got to do somethin to make a livin, an if I quit sellin cabbages an praties an start at some other thrade I might be after losin more yet, I dunno."

The superintendent concluded to lower Mr. Noonan's rent and allow him to remain in the vegetable business.

Funny Trousers.

The tailor who for years made Balzac's clothes says: "He used to wear the most extraordinary trousers I ever saw. He would insist upon my making them of a peculiar nut brown colored cloth, with wide straps fastening beneath the shoes. From the knee down the trousers were cut so as to fall in deep, voluminous folds, so as to keep the calves of his legs warm while writing."

From a Tough Bird.

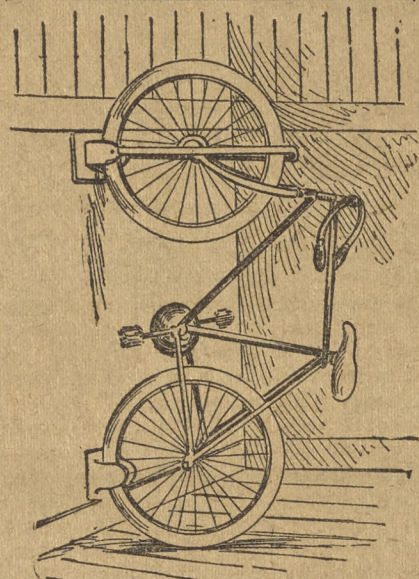
"The pillows in this boarding house are the hardest I ever struck," complained the new boarder at the breakfast table. "I wonder what they are made of?"

"Perhaps," said the star boarder, "of feathers from a tailor's goose."—Detroit Free Press.

STAND FOR HOLDING BICYCLES.

Wheelmen Are Shown How to Economize on Space.

Many are the efforts that have been made to build a bicycle stand, but as long as the "bike" is suffered to rest on both its wheels it necessarily occupies more room than is at the disposal of persons living in moderate-sized houses. An effort to deal with this



STERLING ELLIOTT'S BICYCLE STAND.

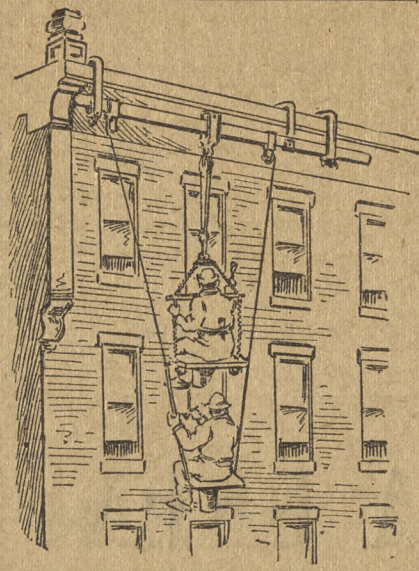
problem has been recently made by Sterling Elliott of Newton, Mass., who is the recognized head of the League of American Wheelmen. Because of his familiarity with all phases of bicycle matters he is eminently fitted to deal with the problem. Mr. Elliott has lately been granted a patent for a stand which permits the storing of a wheel in the least possible floor area. The economy of space is secured by placing the bicycle on end—that is, resting alone on the rear wheel, which is accomplished by the aid of two wall supports, each adapted to receive and hold the rim of a wheel. In order to make the bicycle absolutely secure a metal loop is hinged on the top one of these supports and after the wheel has been placed in position the loop is dropped over the front wheel, engaging it firmly.

TROLLEY FOR HOUSE PAINTERS.

Machine by Which the Shifts that Cause Accidents Are Avoided.

In nearly all the dreadful accidents which happen to painters falling from their scaffolds the injury is sustained while changes are being made in the position of the supporting planks. A scaffold which would dispense with these changes is made by Julius Stone

of Boston, Mass. By its use a painter can place himself in easy reach of any part of a front of ordinary size without leaving his seat. This plan contem-



SAFETY SCAFFOLD FOR PAINTERS.

plates the use of two hooks overhanging the eaves of the roof such as are now used, but instead of supporting the scaffold direct from these, as at present, they are made to support a rail of sufficient length to take in a front of average width. A chair or two chairs, one below the other, is suspended from this, and two or three ropes within easy reach of the workman permit him to move himself to any particular spot desired without leaving his seat.

Mark Twain and General Sherman.

Some man who wants to spoil a good story has raised a direct issue of veracity between Mark Twain and the late General William T. Sherman. Mark Twain, in the published accounts of his recent interview with Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, makes the emperor offer, after Twain had apologized for forgetting his German oration, to translate it for him from English into German. General Sherman, on the other hand, in the diary of his trip to Austria in 1872, has Francis Joseph apologizing because he is unable to speak English.

She Saw Napoleon in Exile.

Miss E. P. Bagley, one of the few surviving inhabitants of St. Helena who remembered having seen, when she was a child, the great Napoleon, recently died at the age of 90. The St. Helena Guardian says of Miss Bagley that from her sound memory much interesting matter concerning the Napoleon days in that island was compiled. She retained all her faculties up to a fortnight before her death.

FOOLED THE CATAMOUNT.

And the Ugly Beast Plainly Showed That His Feelings Were Hurt.

"People who imagine that animals haven't got feelings don't know what they are talking about," said the Yellowstone Park guide as he sat cleaning his rifle. "I was cutting a trail around one of the sproutin springs one day, and, getting warmed up, I threw my coat over the end of a log. By and by I went off to hunt for a drink of water, and it was perhaps half an hour before I returned to my work.

"When I came up, it was to see a whalin big mountain lion creepin along to spring on the coat. It was over the log in a way to make it look like a man stoopin down, and the lion was nicely deceived. He skulked up to within 18 feet of the log, crouched flat for a moment and laid back his ears, and then he made two jumps of it. Greased lightning wasn't in it with that critter. It was like a big ball of fur shot from a cannon, and as he flew he uttered a screech which brought my hair on end. If that coat had been a man he would not have had time to say gum. The lion lit down on it with claws and teeth ready for business, and in five seconds the garment was cut into carpet rags.

"Then he realized the cheat, and you never saw a human bein look so foolish. His tail went down to the earth, the fire died out of his eyes and he'd have given \$40 for some one to kick him up hill. His chagrin was so plain that I laughed right out, and that broke his heart. He looked at me and whimpered like a puppy, and when I asked if his mother knew he was out he fetched a sort of sob in his throat and sneaked off like a dog caught killin sheep. If I could have run fast enough to have caught him by the tail he wouldn't have even looked back. He knew he had made a fool of himself, and he wanted to go off and hide and have a long think."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Tactful Messenger Boy.

"One of the beautiful traits in the make up of Washington messenger boys," said a railroad man who lives in Washington, "is their tactfulness." I think otherwise. They are chock full of and loaded down with tact—with the copper on. To illustrate:

"My wife went over to New York a few weeks ago to attend the bedside of a seriously ill relative, who was not expected to live. This morning I was sitting in my office, wondering why I hadn't got a letter from her by the first mail, when a tousle headed messenger boy joggled open the door.

"Where'll I find de office o' Mr. —?" he asked, mentioning my name.

"Right here, son," said I. "You're talking to him."

"Well," said the kid, measuring me up, with the probable expectation that I'd do a stage back fall. "I've got a death message fer you, an they tole me at th' office that was important."

"Nice, mild, tactful way of putting it, wasn't it? He just left it up to me to wonder, while I was ripping the envelope open, whether the message announced the death of our aged relative or the decease of my wife. It happened to be the former, but I am inclined to believe that that boy would have been just a bit better pleased had it been the latter."—Washington Post.

Fish as Fighters.

The inhabitants of Cochon China and Siam have known the fighting capacity of a savage little fish for many years, and have long been in the habit of making matches between those owned by different men, just as Mexicans match gamecocks and some Americans and Englishmen bull pups. When a match is made the parties to it having laid their bets bring their specimens of the fierce little Betta pugnax in globes of water. Both are put into one globe and without a moment's hesitation they fly at each other and do not cease fighting until one of the combatants is killed by the other.

It is only a year or two since specimens of this fish were brought to Paris, but now many are owned in Paris, and it is said that the demand for good specimens is constantly on the increase. They are beautifully spotted with red and blue and would attract attention in any aquarium by their colors alone. The savage nature behind the beauty would hardly be suspected.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Dinner Test.

In Siberia there is a good custom that a bride, on coming to her husband's house, has to give a dinner prepared with her own hands as a test of the education she has received. If she succeeds in gratifying her guests, it is taken as a proof not only of the young woman's own excellence, but also as a recommendation of her whole family, by whom she was instructed.

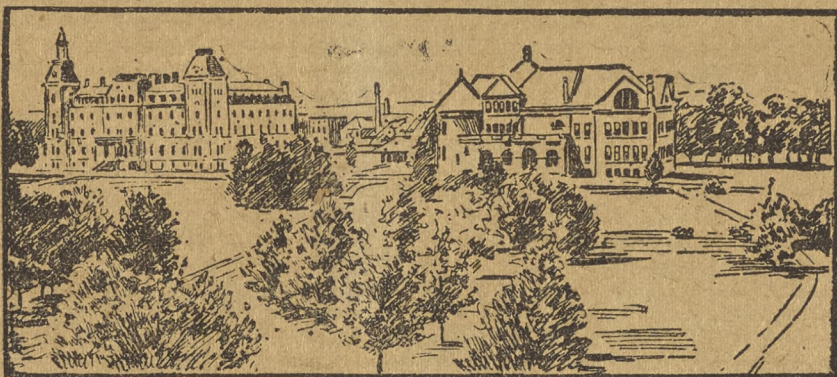
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Your Grocer's

FARMER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

He Pursues His Calling in a Scientific Way These Days and Does Not Leave Everything to Providence and the Weather.

It used to be the rule that when a man wasn't fit for anything else he was considered good enough to be a farmer; that if he hadn't brains enough to master military tactics or the intricacies of the law or medicine or of theology, and was utterly lacking in creative ability, then his proper sphere of usefulness was the farm. And in those days even the "gentleman" farmer was a person of inferior standing, and he was made to feel his insignificance whenever he came in contact with the superior persons who ruled the State and made or expounded its laws. Society spoke of him as a "gawk," and his sons and daughters were "country bumpkins." But all this

who are entitled to write. "Bachelors of Science" after their names. They know all about the soils and the seasons, and what crops are adaptable and what are not, and their science goes so far as to include conditions in foreign countries and to be able to judge from them whether corn, or wheat, or barley, or whatever product of the farm will be most in demand for export, and so command the readiest market and the best price. They have reduced farming to a science, and are teaching it as a science. The course in agriculture includes history and government, French and German, English, and the higher mathematics and music, so that our farmers of the next genera-



IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

has changed and is destined to still further change. Science, which has done so much for the world at large, has taken the farmer in hand and is investing the man and his works with the dignity and standing that are theirs of right. The masses are being made to realize what they have known dimly all along, but never fully appreciated—that it is the farmer who feeds them, and that he is more necessary to them than they are to him; that without him works great and small would come to a stop and the peoples of all the

tion will not only know how to get the best and the most out of the ground, but will be able to hold their own for general information and polite accomplishments with the elect of all land.

Where They Are Taught.

Colleges of agriculture are maintained in universities, with the aid of national funds, in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In Massachusetts Harvard University has a school of Agriculture known as Bussey Institution. Besides these, agricultural and mechanical colleges have been organized in Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Separate institutions

of this kind are maintained for colored students in Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. Massachusetts has the only college whose curriculum is wholly devoted to agriculture.

In the universities in which courses in agriculture are maintained the general tendency is to make this course correspond in scope and thoroughness with those given in the other departments, to divide the instruction in agriculture among an increasing number of specialists, and to provide buildings and apparatus and illustrative material on a scale in keeping with those in other branches. At the same time efforts are making to bring the university in close touch with the masses

of the earth and themselves than the tens of thousands of other earnest and honest men who have taken up homesteads and gone to farming without any knowledge of the preparation for the cultivation of the soil.

In an article in the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture on "Some Types of American Agricultural Colleges," A. C. True, Ph. D., director of the Government's experiment stations, describes the essential features of some of these institutions of learning. Of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, which is near Amherst, on a farm of 400 acres, situated in a most beautiful part of the Connecticut river valley, he says:

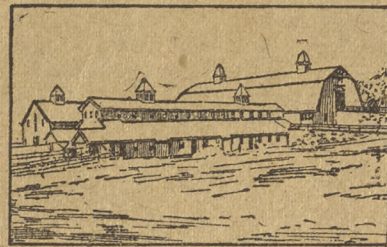
"In 1897 the college had permanent endowment funds aggregating \$360,000, and its buildings, farms and equipment were valued at about \$315,000. The college buildings include combined dormitory and class room building, chapel and library, laboratory for chemistry and physics, entomological laboratory with library, botanic laboratory and museum, drill hall, dormitory, president's house, several residences for professors, farm houses, boarding house, horticultural plant houses, and barn, including creamery and dairy laboratory. The experiment station also has a chemical laboratory, botanical laboratory with plant house, and barns.

Excellent Equipment.

"On the farm 140 acres are under cultivation with a variety of field crops, and the extensive college barn is stocked with 100 head of cattle and equipped with the most improved agricultural implements and machinery. The horticultural grounds cover 100 acres, with orchards, vineyards, small fruit and vegetable plantations, and groves of forest trees. Much attention is given to floriculture and landscape gardening, and the ample plant houses are well stocked with numerous varieties of exotics. Some eighty acres are devoted to the work of the experiment station, including numerous plot experiments with varieties of field and hor-

they are required to attend prayers and worship in the college chapel.

The Michigan State Agricultural College is the oldest in the country. It was established by an act of the Michigan Legislature in 1855, and for thirty years, like the Massachusetts College, had only an agricultural course. In 1890, under a materially increased income, a mechanical course was added, and later a woman's course. The laws of the State prescribe that it shall be a "high seminary of learning, in which the graduate of the common school can commence, pursue, and finish a course of study terminating in thorough theoretic and practical instruction in those sciences and arts which bear directly



MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE BARN.

upon agriculture and kindred industrial pursuits."

The college land, comprising 670 acres, is divided into the farm of 230 acres, devoted to field crops grown under a system of rotation, forty-five acres of woodland pasture, 114 acres of lawns, gardens and orchards, 240 acres of forest, and 47 acres of experimental fields and plots. The farm is equipped with cattle, sheep and swine of the principal breeds. There are an arboretum of 150 species of trees, a botanic garden containing 1,200 species of native and foreign hardy herbaceous plants, with some shrubs, a grass garden of 200 species of grasses and clovers, and a weed garden of 100 species of the most troublesome weeds. The students in agriculture are required to work two and one-half hours a day on the farm or garden. The annual average expenses of students for board,

breeds of sheep, and six breeds of hogs. These animals are used in class illustrations and for the various experiments in breeding and feeding for milk, meat, wool, growth, and maintenance, conducted by the experiment station as a department of the college. All the crops of the farm are grown for some educational purpose; all the animals are fed by rule and system, and the results of their management reported upon and used in glass work. Labor is not compulsory, but students in the agricultural courses are given work that is parallel with their studies. Some students pay for their board by work in the mornings and evenings. There is a practical working creamery and cheese factory in operation throughout the year. During the summer season from 15,000 to 25,000 pounds of milk are taken in daily and manufactured into butter and cheese. The number of students in 1897 was 573, including women."

New York Method.

In New York State the Agricultural College is an annex of Cornell University, and in 1897 there were 127 students taking the farming course. The tuition in agriculture at Cornell is free, and the yearly expense of the student ranges from \$300 to \$500. The four years' course in agriculture is designed to afford an education as broad and liberal as that given by other departments of the university, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. The college farm occupies 125 acres of land, and it is well stocked with dairy cows, sheep, horses, hogs, and poultry. The dairy building is equipped with modern appliances and machinery for making butter and cheese. Ten acres are devoted to the gardens, orchards, and nurseries of the horticultural department, which also has eight forcing houses. Candidates for admission to the Cornell agricultural course must be at least 16 years old and pass examination in English, geography, physiology and hygiene, history of the United States and England, Greece or Rome, plane geometry, elementary algebra and either Greek or Latin, and French or German, or advanced mathematics.

It is pretty much the same with all the other agricultural colleges. The student gets practical instruction and assists in practical work, obtaining at the same time the benefit of experiments made for the purpose of improvement in cultivation and in the quantity and quality of farm products. There is the same enthusiasm and, in some respects, extravagant devotion to athletics that obtains in other colleges, and there are musical, literary and social societies with more or less clannishness and secrecy. There are some serious religious societies, and not a little lampooning is done. The students are leading earnest and useful and happy lives, and they are judged by the same moral standards as are men and women throughout the country. They do much severe mental work, and enjoy the sports and social recreations of college life to the full.

With an institution of this sort in almost every State in the Union, the American farmer of the near future ought to be at the head of the procession of those who feed the world.

WORLD'S PETROLEUM OUTPUT.

Yield Is More than 5,000,000,000 Gallons, Half of It from America. More than 5,000,000,000 gallons of petroleum, according to the treasury bureau of statistics, is now produced annually in the world. Of this amount 2,500,000,000 gallons is produced in the United States, 2,250,000,000 in Russia, and the remainder is distributed among a dozen countries, Austria producing 87,000,000, Sumatra 72,000,000, Java 30,000,000, Canada 29,000,000, Roumania 24,000,000, India 15,000,000, Japan 8,000,000, Germany 7,000,000, Peru 3,000,000, and Italy about 1,000,000 gallons.

While the United States and Russia furnish the bulk of the world's petroleum and stand almost abreast in the quantity of crude oil produced, the amount of refined illuminating oil supplied by the United States is more than double that produced by Russia. This is due to the fact that a given quantity of United States oil produces three-fourths of its bulk in refined illuminating oil, while of the Russian oil the ratio is only about three-eighths.

Deep Down in the Earth.

The deepest hole in the earth is at Schladebach, near Ketschau, Germany. It is 5,735 feet in depth and is for geologic research only. The drilling was begun in 1880 and stopped six years later because the engineers were unable with their instruments to go deeper.

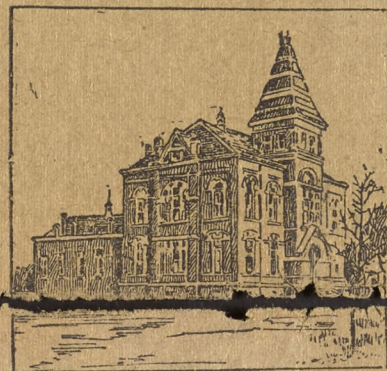
Cake at English Weddings.

The cake at English weddings is always a star feature. Usually at a fashionable affair it is fully six feet high and is a marvelous architectural structure of icing adorned with flowers and figures.

Some folks are so industrious that when they haven't anything else to do they worry.

It isn't what a woman says that influences a man, but the way she says it.

No man who has never been tempted is sure of his honesty.



CHEMICAL LABORATORY, ALABAMA INSTITUTE.

earth be reduced to a state of savagery and cannibalism.

Farmer Knows Why.

Science is bringing not only the public to a realization of the importance of the farmer, but the farmer himself to an appreciation of the importance of his work and of the necessity of fitting himself for it by studying nature and inducing her by scientific means rather than by haphazard to yield her store. Formerly the farmer could tell you "when" without knowing "why." Experiment showed him that rotation

of culture, etc., feeding experiments with animals, soil investigations, etc.

"The laboratories of the different scientific departments are well equipped with apparatus for experimentation and demonstration and with illustrative material, such as specimens of plants, insects, animals and machines, particularly those of importance in their relation to agriculture. The library of 18,000 volumes has been carefully collected with reference to the needs of an agricultural college, and is thoroughly catalogued and managed with a view to providing the students every facility for obtaining the information they desire to gather from books. It is one of the most extensive and valuable collections of books on the science and practice of agriculture to be found in this country.

"The instruction is given by a corps of eighteen professors and assistants. The chairs include botany, chemistry, agriculture, horticulture, zoology, veterinary science, mental and political science, English and Latin, modern language, mathematics and civil engineering, and military science and tactics. There is also a lecturer on farm law. The student is required to follow a definitely prescribed curriculum during three years, and in the last year of the course he is allowed wide latitude of choice among numerous specialties, English and military science being the only required studies."

For a time the college was open to men only, but women may now attend special elective courses in such branches as botany, entomology, floriculture, fruit culture, market gardening and dairying. Candidates for admission must be at least 16 years old and are required to pass examinations in English grammar, geography, United States history, physiology, physical geography, arithmetic, the metric system, algebra (through quadratics), geometry and civil government. The students as a rule room in the college dormitories and are boarded in clubs or private families. The expenses for room rent, board, fuel, washing and military suit for the college year are estimated to range from \$150 to \$300. Students performing labor at the college are paid by the State, and there are small endowment funds for the assistance of needy students. The students have their athletic associations and glee clubs and social amusements the same as at Harvard and Yale, and

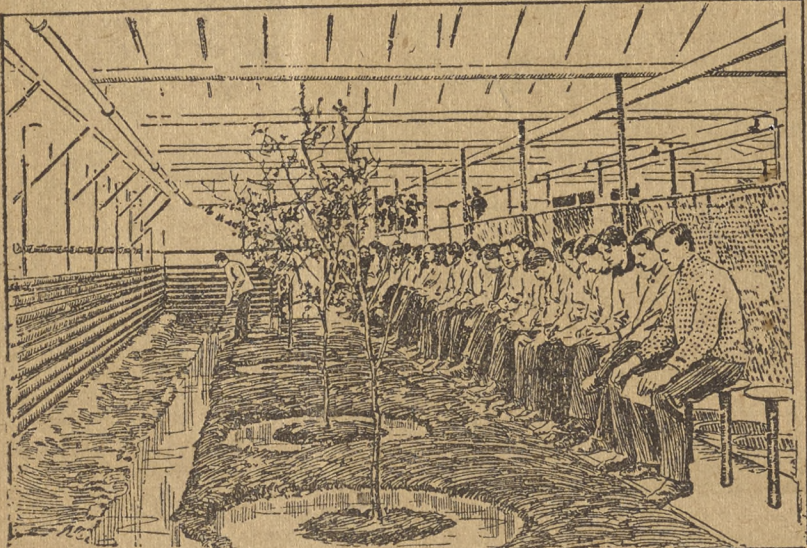
room rent, heat, light, books, laboratory and other fees are estimated at \$125. These expenses are often reduced by receipts for labor performed on the farm or elsewhere about the college. There are thirty or more professors and assistants in the faculty, and in addition to the chairs provided by the Massachusetts College there are professors of mechanical engineering, domestic economy, and household science.

Negroes Not Received.

The Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College is conducted on the same general plan, except that women and negroes are not received as students. Out of a total of 368 students entered last year 316 elected to take the agricultural course. By farm labor the students may reduce their expenses there to \$100 a year.

Over 800 students took the farming course last year in the Kansas State Agricultural College, in Manhattan. The college farm comprises over 300 acres, and is well equipped with live stock. The State has supplemented the United States grants by the erection of a number of substantial buildings, which are valued at \$350,000. Students of both sexes are admitted at 14 years of age, after passing an examination in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar and United States history. Connected with the course of study here is industrial training in several of the arts, to which each student is required to devote at least one hour a day throughout almost the entire course. Young men may have farming gardening, fruit growing, woodwork, ironwork, or printing. Young women may take cooking, sewing, printing, floriculture, or music. Tuition is free, and the annual expenses of the student range from \$100 to \$200. Students are paid at the rate of 10 cents an hour for work.

The Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is a flourishing and well attended institution. It has fifteen buildings, erected by the State at a cost of \$500,000, and these include a hall for women. There are besides dwelling houses for professors and other employees, a creamery, barns, stables, seed houses and forcing houses. The college lands, of which 120 acres have been parked as college grounds, are 900 acres in extent. "The farm," Mr. True says, "consists of rolling prairie, bottom and woodland, and is stocked with good representatives of five breeds of horses, six breeds of cattle, seven



LESSON IN IRRIGATION—UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

in crops made his land produce better and last longer, but he couldn't tell nature's reason for it, nor explain the thousand other seeming mysteries of the soil. Science has done and is doing that for him. It is experimenting for him day in and day out the year round, and teaching him the why and the wherefore. Uncle Sam is backing science in this matter, and the farmer is getting the benefit without cost. The farmer learns from the bulletins that are sent out by the Department of Agriculture, and all over the land the farmers' sons and daughters are taking courses in agriculture and horticulture, farm gardening and dairying, and stock breeding and stock raising, in colleges supported jointly by the State and Federal governments.

Their instruction is practical, too, for the colleges have farms under cultivation and herds and droves of cattle and swine, and dairies and truck farms and orchards. The instructors are men

of farmers through special schools, farmers' institutes, nature teachings, and other forms of university extension work. Along with this is the deepening and strengthening of the scientific and practical researches, carried on with a view of widening the world's knowledge of the facts, laws, and processes required for the improvement of agriculture.

Thirty Thousand Farmer Students.

The classes in agriculture in these schools range in enrollment from 200 to 900 students. The total enrollment is 30,000. The full course in agriculture covers four years, and practical farmers who know enough of other matters to make them intelligent and desirable citizens are being sent out from these colleges at the rate of 8,000 a year, or 80,000 in a decade. That they will assist wonderfully in the development of the country need not be doubted. Their knowledge and training will enable them to get more out

